

MAJESTY'S APOLOGIES AND MINISTERS' ATONEMENTS.

"Get you gone—give place to honest men!"

THEY are some men, though happily not forming a numerous class, who take a deliberate pleasure in doing wrong. Tell them of the mischief and suffering they have occasioned, and you merely stimulate their self-complacency. They love ill-doing for its ill consequences.

Ten-thence, however, of the evils that vex this unquiet world are wrought by offenders of another stamp. They do wrong not for its own sake, still less with an eye to consequent mischief, but as the sole, or at least the readiest, method of attaining some object which they regard as in itself praiseworthy. You would merely distress them by dwelling on probable results—by hinting that a bitter fountain does not generally send forth sweet waters. They have vague hopes that "no harm will come of it," and not unfrequently intend reparation in case those hopes should be disappointed. Unhappily, hope cannot "trammel up the consequence" of wrong-doing; and even reparation can seldom be co-extensive with the damage done. Leontes repeats his jealous persecution, apologies to Apollo, and is ready to "new his queen," but the infant is lost, the prince has died of indignation, and the bear has eaten Antigonus. Let no man venture to hope that crooked doings, whether public or private, can be set straight at will.

Still, even the attempt at reparation can never be wholly worthless. The implied confession of error—the wish to diminish evil consequences—have a certain moral value. To take a recent case in point, we give the Premier credit for reminding the Bench of the well-known Lyons. Lyons, however, was not the only one who ought never to have seated him. We are not over-curious to enquire whether the Minister's energetic resentment was called forth by the bareness that uttered an unmanly slander, or (as the wicked world hints) by the weakness that begged pardon for it. Mr. Cowper is a better judge than we can pretend to be of the probable motives of his protégé. But we can sincerely commend the rapidity and decision of the Premier's first step towards atoning for his own abuse of patronage.

We must, however, qualify this admission by recurring to the remark, that complete reparation for wrong-doing is generally beyond human power. In this instance, a corrupt appointment has been rescinded; but the mischievous results of that appointment must long be felt—thickening the intellectual darkness of the Arcadian Territory, and worse confounding the moral chaos of Mudgee. For it must be remembered that Mrs. Blackman's libeller, the remitent ex-J.P., is the "werry identical" Mr. Lyons whose promotion to the Bench caused the retirement of the whole body of local magistrates. They were not unnaturally averse to fraternising with a person whose special merit, but whose sudden rise was due to no special merit, but merely expressed the cheap gratitude of Ministers to a convenient political tool. They had further and weightier objections to the patriotic intruder into their ranks, one of them founded on a case in which he was alleged to have violated a trust reposed in him by Mrs. Blackman, the object of his late apologies. The Premier delayed accepting the resignations of the Mudgee Bench till he had made enquiries which might better have preceded the ex-constable's somewhat unusual metamorphosis. What enquiries were made, and how, we cannot exactly state; but we are assured that Mr. Lyons was in his own defence, and that an important part of that defence consisted in defaming Mrs. Blackman. His statement proved entirely satisfactory to the Cowperian mind, and the Mudgee magistrates had their *conge*. This alone would have been a grave evil, and not easily repaired. Men of experience and respectability are not as plenty as blackberries; and even the surpassing worth and ability of Lyons were dear at the price. But to the loss of fit magistrates was added the proliferation of the man who now proves to have been a most unfit one. Of course there was a radical fuddle at Mudgee, and "the public" (a name which it is now the fashion to apply to all noisy assemblages of ill-washed persons) sang jubilate over the defeat of the "blasted hierarchy," and the triumph of congenial ignorance. These are the victories which encourage contempt for the law and sap the very foundations of justice. These ill effects may be mitigated, but cannot be cured, by any exposure of the worthlessness of a mob idol—by any desultory act of Ministerial repentance.

That the efficient administration of justice is a matter of vital importance to this colony is a proposition too self-evident to require proof. Even those worthies of the Assembly who are daily claiming to sit on appeals from judicial decisions allege it, however illogically, as a ground for their officiousness. Mr. Cowper must by this time be painfully conscious how much the efficiency of that Administration was impaired by his own wholesale appointment of ignorant and incompetent magistrates. That "New Batch" against which from the first we entered our indignant protest has been a standing nuisance—"lapis offensivus et petra scandali." It is not too much to hope that, having made an exemplary beginning in the case of Mr. Lyons, he will apply himself to the gradual expurgation of the magisterial bench; that turbulent members will not be allowed with impunity to override the decision of the Supreme Court on points of law, or to assume despotic power at will. Let him make it to be seen and felt that henceforth the Bench at least shall not be filled by the nominees of the mob, nor political services required by the privilege of burlesque justice. There are other matters touching our judicial system to which even at this critical time we would earnestly call the Premier's attention. We believe (and it is a belief sanctioned by the almost universal consent of competent judges) that a grave error was committed when the Legislature declined to strengthen the hands of the Supreme Court by increasing the number of its Judges to five, and so enabling them to extend the number and range of their circuits without the necessity of leaving Sydney judges. We have no idea of joining in the excessive outcry against the working of the country District Courts, yet we do feel that their decisions are arrived at without the full aids and appliances, and are not received with the respect which those of the Supreme Court can always command. We have now the District Court system (unwisely as it may be in some respects, and feeble) established for better or for worse. But it is not too late to reinforce the Supreme Court by the addition of a fourth Judge. And this is of no greater weight and efficiency to the appellate jurisdiction here. The increasing frequency of appeals to the Privy Council is at once a discredit and a loss to this colony; yet the evil cannot be remedied while the judicial staff of the Supreme Court remains what it was or we had attained half our present population.

Secondly, an additional Judge is required for the sake of the equity jurisdiction. At present, the Primary Judge in Equity is called upon to do from Equity to Common Law—from civil to criminal causes; to try a case of ejectment, or horse stealing, between the arguments of counsel in a suit for specific performance—to be everything by turns and nothing long. Moreover, in his own department he is compelled by want of leisure to delegate the taking of evidence, and thus is deprived of that most valuable assistance towards forming a correct judgment, which is derived from seeing and hearing the parties and their witnesses. We feel that Mr. Justice Milford has not fair play in his own peculiar duties. Surely equity, insolvency, ecclesiastical law, and the general appellate jurisdiction are sufficient burden for one pair of shoulders.

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We must, however, qualify this admission by recurring to the remark, that complete reparation for wrong-doing is generally beyond human power. In this instance, a corrupt appointment has been rescinded; but the mischievous results of that appointment must long be felt—thickening the intellectual darkness of the Arcadian Territory, and worse confounding the moral chaos of Mudgee. For it must be remembered that Mrs. Blackman's libeller, the remitent ex-J.P., is the "werry identical" Mr. Lyons whose promotion to the Bench caused the retirement of the whole body of local magistrates. They were not unnaturally averse to fraternising with a person whose special merit, but whose sudden rise was due to no special merit, but merely expressed the cheap gratitude of Ministers to a convenient political tool. They had further and weightier objections to the patriotic intruder into their ranks, one of them founded on a case in which he was alleged to have violated a trust reposed in him by Mrs. Blackman, the object of his late apologies. The Premier delayed accepting the resignations of the Mudgee Bench till he had made enquiries which might better have preceded the ex-constable's somewhat unusual metamorphosis. What enquiries were made, and how, we cannot exactly state; but we are assured that Mr. Lyons was in his own defence, and that an important part of that defence consisted in defaming Mrs. Blackman. His statement proved entirely satisfactory to the Cowperian mind, and the Mudgee magistrates had their *conge*. This alone would have been a grave evil, and not easily repaired. Men of experience and respectability are not as plenty as blackberries; and even the surpassing worth and ability of Lyons were dear at the price. But to the loss of fit magistrates was added the proliferation of the man who now proves to have been a most unfit one. Of course there was a radical fuddle at Mudgee, and "the public" (a name which it is now the fashion to apply to all noisy assemblages of ill-washed persons) sang jubilate over the defeat of the "blasted hierarchy," and the triumph of congenial ignorance. These are the victories which encourage contempt for the law and sap the very foundations of justice. These ill effects may be mitigated, but cannot be cured, by any exposure of the worthlessness of a mob idol—by any desultory act of Ministerial repentance.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

THE FLOODS ON THE MANNING. A statement made in the *Herald* of the 4th inst. may occasion uneasy alarm to those persons in Sydney who have business relations with this river. We, however, have no reason to believe that the Manning rose above thirty feet at this place, but so far as it is concerned, it is not a matter of much importance. The Manning rose above thirty feet at this place, but so far as it is concerned, it is not a matter of much importance.

THE UNITED STATES.

(From the *Times* of London, May 12.)

At a Cabinet meeting on Saturday last, statements were made from General Scott to the effect that Major Anderson requires immediate reinforcements of men and provisions if the Government are to adhere to the policy of retreating to Fort Sumter. The reinforcements required would be from 10,000 to 20,000 men to act by land as well as at sea—a force much larger than the Government has at its command—to say nothing of the cost of transporting them, and the expense of maintaining them in the vicinity of the fort. The only diplomatic appointments made for the purpose of the President being the happy nomination of Mr. Schurz, a young German, and a political refugee, is strongly pressed for the Italian mission. The proposal to make such an appointment is exciting attention and feeling, and the impression in Washington is that the nomination will not be made.

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Secondly, an additional Judge is required for the sake of the equity jurisdiction. At present, the Primary Judge in Equity is called upon to do from Equity to Common Law—from civil to criminal causes; to try a case of ejectment, or horse stealing, between the arguments of counsel in a suit for specific performance—to be everything by turns and nothing long. Moreover, in his own department he is compelled by want of leisure to delegate the taking of evidence, and thus is deprived of that most valuable assistance towards forming a correct judgment, which is derived from seeing and hearing the parties and their witnesses. We feel that Mr. Justice Milford has not fair play in his own peculiar duties. Surely equity, insolvency, ecclesiastical law, and the general appellate jurisdiction are sufficient burden for one pair of shoulders.

This argument (unavoidably urged heretofore) we address to our intelligent Minister; of course we are too well aware that the wrong-headed and thick-headed who lord it in the Assembly are as unwilling to hear reason as they are capable of understanding it. Our only hope is, that Mr. Cowper may at length open his eyes to the real urgency of the case, and become an earnest advocate for the appointment of a fourth Judge. In that case it is just possible that our Chamber of Delegates may arrive at a rational vote; that the dispenser of leaves and fishes may win from their cupidity what it would be vain to hope for from their sound judgment, sense of duty, or regard for justice.

Still, even the attempt at reparation can never be wholly worthless. The implied confession of error—the wish to diminish evil consequences—have a certain moral value. To take a recent case in point, we give the Premier credit for reminding the Bench of the well-known Lyons. Lyons, however, was not the only one who ought never to have seated him. We are not over-curious to enquire whether the Minister's energetic resentment was called forth by the bareness that uttered an unmanly slander, or (as the wicked world hints) by the weakness that begged pardon for it. Mr. Cowper is a better judge than we can pretend to be of the probable motives of his protégé. But we can sincerely commend the rapidity and decision of the Premier's first step towards atoning for his own abuse of patronage.

WOLLONGONG.

THEY are some men, though happily not forming a numerous class, who take a deliberate pleasure in doing wrong. Tell them of the mischief and suffering they have occasioned, and you merely stimulate their self-complacency. They love ill-doing for its ill consequences.

Ten-thence, however, of the evils that vex this unquiet world are wrought by offenders of another stamp. They do wrong not for its own sake, still less with an eye to consequent mischief, but as the sole, or at least the readiest, method of attaining some object which they regard as in itself praiseworthy. You would merely distress them by dwelling on probable results—by hinting that a bitter fountain does not generally send forth sweet waters. They have vague hopes that "no harm will come of it," and not unfrequently intend reparation in case those hopes should be disappointed. Unhappily, hope cannot "trammel up the consequence" of wrong-doing; and even reparation can seldom be co-extensive with the damage done. Leontes repeats his jealous persecution, apologies to Apollo, and is ready to "new his queen," but the infant is lost, the prince has died of indignation, and the bear has eaten Antigonus. Let no man venture to hope that crooked doings, whether public or private, can be set straight at will.

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his hands, on a mound of what might once have been a garden, and he was looking at the sea, as if the sound of the stroke he lifted up his face, and instinctively as if it were raised his hat. I spoke to him kindly, knowing he was suffering, and offered him a few carlini. He took them with a thankfulness that spoke of the want of tears. "What shall you, my friend?" I said, and the tears came faster than ever. He opened his lips : a guttural, choking sound was all that came from his throat. He was in the throes of emotion, he spoke as follows :—Signore, two short months since a house stood here—my house. A young mother sat at the door, watching the gambols of three bright children; my wife, my children, my life, all alone. I was sitting at the table, bowed down. After a short pause, which I did not seek to interrupt, he continued :—"When the order came for all to leave, I embarked, with my family and my treasures. I had time to catch in a small boat for Ischia, intending there to wait the termination of the siege. Alas! my poor Crescena was little able to bear fatigue—I was soon again on shore, and found the city had been driven towards Pionbino, tossed like a shell on the waves, and expecting every moment to be swamped. Fear and sickness had prostrated my darling wife, and after mourning about her for some days, I found Signorina Crescena lying dead in my arms. I buried her in the sands where we were driven ashore ; and, with my three motherless children, sought refuge in a village between Gaeta and Capriacina. But fate had more to send me than suffering alone. My little Tylius fever broke out in the little hamlet, and I followed my babes one after the other to the cemetery on the left side; and now, as I sit on the ground, my lady's tomb looks lonely and sad. My happy husband and a happy father, the thoughts of what I have lost overpower me, and my grief is great." With one word, "corragio!" for words here were useless, I comforted him, and he went on to say that many of these moving sorrowfully about amidst the ruined houses felt a similar tale.

"My description of the interior of Gaeta, I must defer till next week. P. V. A

Russia, France, and ENGLAND.—THE FUTURE.—To these three great centres every European element of the great catastrophe is directed, and to form the elements which will convulse the Continent of Europe. Nor will it lessen the extent or dilute the

representative of a different creed or confession. Strange it may seem, but it is no less true, that war

never rises to its highest proportions or rages with its greatest fury till the element of religion has been introduced. The Eastern Church—a rite retaining all the fanaticism without the corporate and compact strength of Rome. In the Tuileries is the refractory, self-willed, and naughty eldest son of the Church, who, if he should suddenly interpose, would be the ruin of the world for "Holy Church" with all the fanaticism of Walter the Fennilless or Peter the Hermit. In St. James' is the sovereign of a country that has been justly called the "Catharine of Russia," who, if she should interpose, would ruin the world for the same reason. In fact, that, in the nineteenth century of the Christian era one can scarcely look on a bright spot of the map of Europe or Asia that does not suggest the fear or the prospects of war. Turkey, Syria, Asia Minor, India, Java, the East Indies, Persia, Malta, and Gibraltar, seem each drawing the sword and making ready for battle. The episode of 1818 is likely to be repeated on a vaster scale, and with more extended oscillations. Marathon, Thermopylæ, perhaps Salamis, may be repeated, and the world may be a play of babes. What we shall likely soon see will be the wrestling of giants.—*The London Review.*

THE PRINCE AND THE UMBRELLA.—The other day a Royal Highness was taking a walk between Cambridge and the Strand, when, at a certain point, he entered into a comfortable talk with the hostess on the weather and various kindred topics. As the rain made no signs of leaving off, the Prince requested the loan of an umbrella, and the old lady, who, of course, was not a little flattered by the attention, and, at once conveyed the intelligence that she possessed two umbrellas, a silk one and a cotton one. If the silk one she made it a rule never to lend, but if the cotton one would not mind the cotton one he was to have. That was all that was said, and the Prince took it all the way back from Cambridge, but if he would leave it at a certain stall in the market, on Saturday, it would do just as well. The Prince accepted the offer, and, regardless of the "Sairess' Gamp" appearance of the old lady, made his way to the stall, and, to Midgley. In the afternoon, the umbrella was sent back by one of the servants, with an intimation that "his Royal Highness" was much obliged for the loan, and that he was sure to be the possessor of a gold medal, containing his royal majesty's portrait. Ever since then, the old lady has been unceasing in self-reproaches that she did not lend the Prince the "silk" one.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

THE BATTLE OF THE BELL.—At the "police-court" to-day, Joa, un Francisco, a Brazilian sailor, belonging to the Spanish ship Antonio, in the Victoria Dock, was charged before Mr. Raffles with having, on

known as Francisco. From the evidence it appeared that in the course of the evening the prisoner, who is

A slightly mad, middle-looking young man, apparently about thirty years of age, was in the boarding-house kept by Florentine, the Carpenter's row, where several other Spanish sailors lived. On arriving at Florentine's, the prisoner passed at once into the inner kitchen, where there were several of the boarders. The latter, who were all Spaniards, immediately pushed against the servant girl, who made some complaint, on which the deceased called out not to make a noise there, as the master would not allow it. On the prisoner said that he was none of his (deceased's) business, and that he would take care that he would make it his business. The prisoner then challenged the deceased to fight, and the latter, saying "very well," went out into the street. The prisoner then stood by the door, and when the prisoner came out. Without any further delay he rushed through those who were standing by, and made a cut at his neck with something having a white blade, which was in his hand. Neither the prisoner nor the deceased seemed to be hurt by the blow, and he rushed up to this time. Immediately on being struck, the deceased fell, and the prisoner ran off. Deceased instantly fell, and died in less than ten minutes. It appeared that the prisoner was a Spaniard, and the name of a man named Philip Joseph, in Frederick-street. It appeared that this man Joseph was at Florentine's at the moment. Suspicion at first fell on him, and he was seized as the murderer, his wife being also present she proceeded to the police-office, and on the day of her arrival there the prisoner came in, apparently quite cool and collected, and went up stairs to where his box was kept. Here he changed his clothes, put on a new suit, and took out his razor and looked at it. When he had done this, he accused him of having committed the murder of which her husband was accused, and insisted on his being detained till her husband was exonerated. This was about the time that the prisoner was arrested. He said, and while Mrs. Joseph was endeavoring to detain him, a police-officer arrived and took him into custody. So soon as he saw the officer, the prisoner made an earnest effort to get away, and, finding that he could not do so, he seized the officer by the sleeve, which hung at his back, and made two or three desperate attempts to cut the officer across the abdomen. He was at length overpowered and secured, but not before he had succeeded in putting a razor which he had on him into the officer's hand, and with this instrument that he is supposed to have committed the murder. The razor was subsequently put out, but before the handle had been consumed. The body of the deceased was taken to Broadwell. The body of the deceased was conveyed to Broadwell Hospital. Mr. John Edward Thornley, house-surgeon at the Southern Hospital, said on examining the body he found an extensive lacerated wound extending from the throat to the chest.

light down to the bone, severing both the external and internal carotid arteries, and the other large blood vessels together with the larynx. The

of 40 extensive and fine farms. The wound was not serious, and the prisoner was soon able to have received almost instantaneously. After hearing the evidence, which being given through an interpreter, occupied a long time, the prisoner was fully committed for trial to the County of "Wufai murder."—*Liverpool Advertiser*, March 18.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.—The Duchy of Lancaster belongs to the Crown, but the annual accounts have been laid before Parliament. The receipts in 1860, £38,901, differed from the previous year, consisting in both chiefly of rents and royalties. The salaries of the officers of the Duchy, donations, and charges of management amounted to £14,300, which left a balance of £24,601, and the balance paid over to the Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse was again £26,000. There is a capital account of receipts for grants in fee and franchises; the total of which for the year 1860 was £1,300. Three per Cent. Consols at the end of the year having been slightly reduced in the course of the twelve

PRUSSIA AND ITALY.

YABBER, BURNETT DISTRICT.—This well-known Station for SALE, with the following
 5000 first-class sheep, warranted sound, and never to
 have been diseased
 800 head of well-bred cattle, together with horses and
 first-class improvements.
 The estimated capability of this station, consisting of
 100 blocks, is 12,000 sheep and 1000 head of cattle.

bidders may be had on application to A. SWANSON,
 of this office, or to LOTZE and LARNACH.
 A. Wether, 10,000 ditto ditto. For SALE, by
 HENRY CATTLE, 6 Wynnyrd-street.
 HENRY CATTLE, 6000 head in Queensland: 2000 head
 on the Gwyder. For SALE, by HENRY BUILT, 6
 Wynnyrd-street.
H E E P F O R S A L E.
 Wethers, 1738, 2 years old last September
 Ewes, 780, ditto ditto
 Ewes, 840, 12 months old last September
 Wethers, 400, ditto ditto ditto
 Ewes, 1300, 4 to 6 years old.
 6075
 These are perfectly sound. For price, &c., apply to A.
 COMFIELD, Cooma, Maneroo. No objection to deliver
 on board.
SALES BY AUCTION.
 Martin's House and Carriage Bazaar, 245, Pitt-street,
 and 235, Castlereagh-street.
M R. CHARLES MARTIN has a regular
 SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY,
 THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,
 all parties sending horses or other stock produce
 are requested to forewarn him, and instructions previous to
 the day of sale, as to the mode of sale, and amount
 of sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount
 of sale, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest
 bidder.
 N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident
 arising or breaking-in horses.
 Western District Horses.

R. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, **THIS DAY**, at 11 o'clock,
A fine head of horses, just arrived from the Bathurst district, broken-in in middle and harness.
To Medical Men and others.
Pair Grey Carriage Horses
Phaeton and Harness.
The property of a Gentleman leaving Sydney.

R. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, **THIS DAY**, at 11 o'clock,
A pair of well bred grey geldings, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, broken to single and double harness, and accustomed to drive on either side of the shaft, a light headed phaeton, and a pair of elliptic springs, made for one or two horses, built expressly for a medical gentleman, and equal to new. Also,
A set of plated double harness.
To be seen at the Bazaar.
THURSDAY'S General Sale.

R. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by

draught of west country horses
the usual variety of saddle and harness
carriage, pig, dogcart, spring cart, traps, trunks,
horses, saddlery.

HOUSE BAZAAR. Pitt and Castlereagh
streets, Sydney. Established 1847.
HUTCHESON and CO., hold a regular sale by auction every
at 11 o'clock.

Goods intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, as
indicated by instructions, one day previous, in order to be
properly displayed.

It is usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, pig
carriage, and other vehicles intended for unsold stock
to be made in whole or in part, as may be agreed.

The private livery stables adjoining the Castlereagh-street
entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

Superior Young Horses,
Just arrived from Muskego.
At the Campedown Sale Yards,
THURSDAY, this week.

PURT and CO. are instructed by Mr.
William McEwand to sell by auction, at the
Campedown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, the 16th instant,
at 1 o'clock,
a mare, filly, and colts, broken and unbroken, all in
fine condition, and descended from a very superior line
of Chinese Sheep.

Recently imported for Jupiter.

PURT and CO. are instructed by the im-
porters to sell by auction, at their Bazaar,
FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,
of the celebrated Chinese Horses and a crew
recently imported, for Jupiter, from Shanghai.

Persons conversant with the breed and management
of these sheep, must not fail to be capable of giving
so good a return to the flockmaster; they are wonderfully
lively and subject to little or no disease.

Now view
the Invaluable Estate of Mr. G. J. Crouch, George-street.
Fireworks! Fireworks!!

FREDERICK READLY will sell by public

the Insolvent Estate of Mr. George John Crouch, Importer of Toys, &c.

On FRIDAY, at half-past 12 o'clock precisely.
By order of F. W. Perry, Esq., Official Assignee.
Assignee's interest in Lease of Warehouse and
Premises, Couch's Bazaar.

FREDERICK BRADLEY will sell by public
auction, on FRIDAY, next, 17th instant,
at half-past 12 o'clock, on the premises above,
the official assignee's interest in term of lease having six
years to run, which, from the eligibility of location
and circumstances, situated in the city of Sydney.
Persons desirous of obtaining advantageous business
premises must be punctual in attendance as such an
opportunity rarely occurs.

Quiet possession guaranteed.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. George John Couch.
By order of F. W. Perry, Esq., official assignee.

On FRIDAY, 17th instant.

FREDERICK BRADLY will sell by public auction, on the premises of Mr. Crouch, at FRIARS' CHURCH, on FRIDAY, 17th inst., the following valuable assortment of fancy goods—Jewellery, games of every description, elegant dressing-case, workboxes, writing desks, &c. &c.—Perfumery, pocket-books, music instruments, &c. &c. French, paper mache, and Chinese goods.

At 12 o'clock,

The orchestra.

This elegant and brilliant-toned instrument which has reacted thousands to hear its beautiful self-playing harmony and melody, possesses the power of well executed music. The rich tones of its machinery stand prominent in the colonies, Gentlemen desirous of purchasing should attend punctually at 12 o'clock as above.

Dated 16th inst.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock.
Cottage Pianoforte, full compass 67-8.
Ex Mail Steamship Bohar.

The above instrument was put on board the mail ship
family, during their residence at Lady Duns
The condition of the same is nearly equal to new, and having
to be sold, without reserve, buyers of a good piano
must not neglect attending the sale.

M. R. ROBERT MURIEL has received
instructions to sell by public auction, at
Broom, Wyndham-street, on FRIDAY, the 17th in-
stant, at 12 o'clock precisely,
A splendid cottage pianoforte, by Challen and Hollis.
Terms cash.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock
R. Muriel's No. 2, Final Clearance Sale,
Prior to Removal.
Important to all Classes of Buyers.
The sale will commence with a large assortment of very
superior and useful Household Furniture and Effects
of a gentleman leaving the Colony, including every re-
quisite. And a quantity of Books, which have been
stored.
After which,
Double-barrel guns, in cases
Pistols, &c., &c., and
60 Office Clocks
2 Hall Clocks, &c., &c.

M. R. MURIEL will hold his No. 2,
Clearance Sale, at his Rooms, Wyn-
pet, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, commencing at 10
o'clock precisely.
Terms, cash.
No reserve.

1485000

